APRIL 21, 1852. Mr. Howard said : Mr. Chairman, were I to confine myself exclusively to the subject under debate, or, more properly speaking, to the subject before the committee, it might be construed into an intentional disrespect to the usage and custom of this committee. I therefore propose, in the first instance, to address a few observations to the political aspect of the country, and to that common topic-the next presidential campaign. I intend to say a few words in relation astonished that it has occupied so large a portion of the attention of this House.

In the outset, I desire to say that I am opposed to

I am one of those who believe it is necessary to expedient, for the reason that an opposite course would the public domain as expressly conferred by the conlead directly to sectional parties and to geographical stitution. organizations, which can only exist for a short time of such a state of things to the time when it may be

necessary for the preservation of this government. should cease on this subject.

measure which makes the adoption of the compromise last presidential contest. resolution proper, but the whole subject of slavery in Several members called for Mr. Clingman to exthe Territories. If there was anything well under- plain in relation to the caucus. adoption of these measures touching this subject, to maintained in relation to these measures. which, in another aspect, I wish, for a few moments, to call the attention of the committee.

Mr. Meacham, Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a single question ?

Mr. Howard. If you will be brief. Mr. Meacham. I ask the gentleman whether he,

in sustaining the Compromise, will go against the as not to answer my question afterwards. proposed division of the boundary of California, so

one portion has the right to come here and demand his time.

No man doubts that any one of the old States has himself. the power to exclude slavery or retain it, at its own go beyond the admission of California. It did not a great deal.

But to return to the subject on which I was commenting. It has been put forth in certain quarters that, although the exclusion of slavery in the Terri-tories, by a direct act of Congress, would be unconthe squatter's sovereignity-that it can have no exis- language. tence in the constitution, or in the brain of any soundreasoning lawyer. And why? The territorial goveraments are organized by Congress. Their political

Mr. Stanly. He expresses one thing in his speeches and votes the other way. Why did he not vote
for the bill? Can any gentleman on the other side

Mr. Stanly. That I did; and I told my constitufor the bill? Can any gentleman on the other side

ents that I would rather have the support of any honpowers are charters derived from Congress. They answer that question ? can look to that charter for their powers, and not be-

is difficult to comprehend, if it have any existence, it is because they is difficult to comprehend, if it have any existence, that Gen. Scott is in favor of this measure, and will the House for laying the same resolution upon the House for laying the same resolution upon the resist its modification or repeal? that Gen. Scott is in favor of this measure, and will the House for laying the same resolution upon the sist its modification or repeal?

The idea of sovereignt, it is because they and if the people are sovereign, it is because they are a part of the State, living within an organized political community, and constituting a part of an organized political government. The idea that Daniel Fourtheast in the democratic caucus at the commencement of the session, to wit: that it belonged to the national convention. I refer my friend in which is as I want. The evidence is pretty full.

Shoone, when he migrated outside the boundaries of sovereignty in any legal sense, is one which I of sovereignty in any legal sense, is one which I of sovereignty in any legal sense, is one which I of sovereignty in any legal sense, is one which I of sovereignty in the democratic caucus at the commencement of the session, to wit: that it belonged to the national to the sension. No other reason was given. Of which no man can misunderstand.

Mr. Howard. I think that I have as much of this as I want. The evidence is pretty full.

Anythore for Poison. Mustard is one of the best and always most convenient article to be used when to the gottleman.

Mr. Howard. I think that I have as much of the session, to wit: that it belonged to the national community. The work is the form of the session, to wit: that it belonged to the national community. The work is the form of the session, to wit: that it belonged to the national community. Anythory is a least the possion. No other reason was given.

Mr. Howard. I think that I have as much of this as I want. The evidence is pretty full.

In the democratic caucus at the commencement of the session, to wit: that it belonged to the national community. The work is the definition of the session, to wit: that it belonged to the national community. The work is the definition of the session, to wit: that it belonged to the national community. The work is the definition of the session, to wit: that it belonged to of sovereignty in any legal sense, is one which I stand the gentleman refers me to General Scott's repudiated it at the second, can have only of shall never be able to appreciate. There is no sovieties: "No!" "No!" "No!" "No!" "No!" "I have stated it at the second, can have only of nature. Sovereignty, in a legal or political sense, of nature. Sovereignty, in a legal or political sense, of nature. Sovereignty, in a legal or political sense, of nature.

ferance. But suppose that a certain amount of political anything in the proposition put forth; and, for this not only have an answer, but an answer to the pointreason—that they have exercised it in adopting the an answer that he would maintain it by his veto powterritorial governments prepared for them by Congress. er before he could get my vote, if there was no other from the North? Congress of the United States have conferred a certain ment. But it is suggested that the gentleman from restricted form of government upon the people of the Territories, placing them in a condition of pupilage, us a more lucid explanation of that matter, and show powers. They have agreed to live under the government thus framed by the Congress of the United States. In the exercise of their sovereignty, even if anything like a separate Union party, and for the plain they possess it, they have accepted of the charter ter.] that the existence of the government itself depends of this government, much less in opposition to conupon such an organization, such an organization will stitutional powers of Congress. I deny as a constinecessarily take place. But that is not the present tutional proposition the existence of "squatter sovor the practice of the government. It is inconsistent keep up the old party organizations. I believe it is with the jurisdiction of the federal government over

In relation to these compromise acts, I desire to say in this country without the destruction of the government itself. I would therefore postpone the evil day and enforce them. That party has made the governalone preserve the Union. It should, therefore, meet I am in favor of adhering to the old democratic these questions boldly, and preserve the public tranplatform—adding to it no more than the absolute quility by avowing a platform adequate to the occawants of the country at this time may require—tor, as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not an as to party creeds do not an as to party creeds. wants of the country at this time may require-for, sion, in its approaching national convention. I look as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not answer the purpose, it is as legitimate to have new ones swer the purpose, it is as legitimate to have new ones der the federal government immortal and preserve the standing of the honorable gentleman from Massachus swer the purpose, it is as regularize to have new the der the federal government immortal and preserve the standing of the honorable gentleman from Massachuas it was to adopt the old in the first instance. It is for this reason that I have voted in this House for the Union by keeping the government within its legitipassage of the resolutions approving, or rather acpassage of the resolutions approving, or rather ac-quiescing in the compromise measures, and asserting the principle that the fugitive-slave law should be dividual members of the whig party, or however enforced. I do it, not for the purpose of reflecting on sound may be the views and intentions of a certain the past action of any one, but because I conceive that sect of that party in relation to the great questions of such action is necessary to the welfare of the nation, acquiescence in, and the enforcement of the comprosuch action is necessary to the wentere of the hatton, mise measures, I do not think the whig party, or, at that declaration? [Laughter.] try at this moment. Nor do I see how any gentle- least, the majority of the northern section of it, can try at this moment. Nor do I see now any gentlemen opposed to those measures can complain of such
tion of casting any unjust consults. I have not talked with Gen. Scott, I think, in three that subject. Upon a resolution, in a whig caucus, men opposed to those measures can complain of such tion of casting any unjust censure upon that party, or a course, unless he be one of those who think that tion of casting any unjust censure upon that party, or a course, unless he be one of those who think that tion of casting any unjust censure upon that party, or a course, unless he be one of those who think that tion of casting any unjust censure upon that party, or a course, unless he be one of those who think that the call and the call an a course, unless he he one of those who think that tion of casting any unjust censure upon that party, or a course, unless he he one of those who think that this government has lasted too long, and that what this government has lasted too long, and that what has been forced to the conclusion has taken place is a sufficient ground for breaking it up. I may be permitted to say, that if nothing was in the political action of that party for the last involved in the guestion but the aspect of parties at the ground state of the compromise, or even to agitate the body's authority. He never authorized anybody to say it because I have been forced to the conclusion body's authority. He never authorized anybody to say it because I have been forced to the conclusion. He will speak for himself. He is that a mistake?—for the meeting of the convention; but there stood behind those ready, the moment twelve months. And what has been that action? involved in the question but the aspect of parties at twelve months. And what has been that action? involved in the question out the aspect of parties at the gentleman who now the South, I should esteem such a vote unnecessary. Why, sir, it is known that the gentleman who now told my constituents so in the letter I wrote—what I we had fixed upon the time and place, to adjourn, and the South, I should esteem such a vote unnecessary.

We nad fixed upon the time and place, to adjourn, and know, of my own knowledge, from his own lips. afford us no opportunity to vote upon the compromise tion approving or acquiesing in the Compromise untion approving or acquiesing in the Compromise un-necessary, for the obvious reason that every southern and a gentleman, is now to be sacrificed because he heard my friend from Texas [Mr. Howard] say a parnecessary, for the anytous reason that every southern has taken ground in favor of the fugitive-slave law, ticular thing, so and so-my veracity not impeached State, in some form or another, has acquiesced in the State, in some form or another, has acquiesced in the measures adopted by the Thirty-first Congress. If it was intended, therefore, to operate upon southern particular the measures adopted the thirty-first Congress. If it is intended, therefore, to operate upon southern particular the measures adopted by the Thirty-first Congress. If it is in the newspapers, I should think that an authority in fact? I say, therefore, what I is a little while? was intended, therefore, to operate upon southern parties and southern politicians alone, it would be unties and southern politicians alone. ues and southern points and a control of the case. It would be under the gentleman nime necessary. But, sir, that is not the state of the case. It would be under the gentleman nime during their pendency—during the time when Texas self has called us out. Now, sir, there was no rejective to the case. necessary. But, sir, that is not the state of the case. eral pile, there to be immolated to propitiate that pow-We have been notined here by the free-son connected in the North which is in favor of repealing or of [Mr. Howard] had to change his vote to get passed—tion, and there never has been any. There has been line to the never has been any. ion that they note the fugitive-slave law to be uncon- the fugitive-slave law—that great conserva- stitutional, and that they regard the acts in relation to resisting the fugitive-slave law—that great conservastitutional, and that they regard the acts in relation to the enforcement of a clear constituthe territorial governments to be as subject to modifitive measures as my friend from Texas. I mise measures. I know of but one called a southern facts in relation to the caucus. the territorial governments to be as subject to mount of the South. I understand, from what I know that after the passage, he is as true, as firm, whig who ever has voted against this compromise cation and repeat as any ordinary acts of the American compromise ly, that I am in favor of adopting the Compromise as the whig caucus held last night, those who were for a finality. I do not wish to reflect even upon the free- standing up for the constitution were confined almost soilers, or to thrust them out of the party. But if they exclusively to the southern section of the Union, and are to continue to act with us, they must give bonds were not very numerous at that. I see some gentleto keep the peace. If they do not, then, in my esti- men upon the other side of the House who, no doubt, mation, we ought to hold no further affiliation with could give us some information upon this subject. them. These persons ought not to be allowed inside Perhaps the gentleman from New York [Mr. Brooks] of the democratic party, by further agitation to furnish | could tell us something in relation to the matter. a fresh cause for secession, or to endanger the public understand that upon that occasion the compromise ways by which everybody regulates their own affairs. tively as courtesy will admit, the statement made by peace and the stability of the government. Aguation measure were not only so unpopular as not to be adopt-Now, sir, I am unable to perceive how any south- untrue, there are many gentlemen present who were descend from the high position which becomes him, tection, and because we do not follow his lead, he Now, sir, I am unable to perceive how any southern man, however extreme his opinions may be in relation to this subject, can feel any reluctance in adopting the Compromise as a finality in reference to the whole subject. There is, in my estimation, a the whole subject. There is, in my estimation, a whole subject. There is, in my estimation, a whole subject. There is, in my estimation, a whole subject and the statement present who were untrue, there are many gentlemen present who were the statement in the many gentlemen present who were to write seems to think that he is to be sacrificed—bound and there, and they can correct me. I think, then, that seems to think that he is to be sacrificed because we have small hope from the whigh party. It is sugtested to me that the gentlemen on the other side of taken to the alter—that he is to be sacrificed because we have small hope from the whigh party. It is sugtested to me that the gentlemen on the other side, the whigh have changed their party tactics. It appears that they we do not follow his dictation, and regulate our congested to me that the gentlement of this Congress, in factory of the commencement of this commencement of the commencement the whole shoped. There is, in my estimation, a the ribuse are much now, as their candidate will be in find it expedient to go against them, or at least to give necessity growing out of the enforcement of the fugi- when the final conflict comes off; and I take it for he will give a full and satisfactory answer to the necessity growing out of the enforcement of the fugitive-slave law—as it is obviously the purpose of the
free-soilers and abolitionists to remain quiet for the
present, after the presidential election has
the consent of Mr. Seward, and it will be about as
the consent of Mr. Seward, and it will be about as
the consent of the fugitive-slave law—as it is obviously the purpose of the
free-soilers and abolitionists to remain quiet for the
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stood when the compromise measures were adopted, Mr. Clingman. I hope gentlemen will not call it was that the question of slavery in the Territories me up. I was there, it is true, but I was there rather stood upon the constitution, that it should be main- as a spectator than an actor, I hope the gentleman [Mr. Stanly] seems to think that it is a strange ques- bell] states is correct. There was no intention to pre- of freemen, and is above stating the principles which tained there, and that the Territories should be open from Massachusetts, [Mr. Fowler,] who recited the to slavery if the constitution permitted slavery to ex- proceedings of the other caucus, or my colleague, the other caucus to be broken up without recommending time far above republican institutions, or he must intend ist in those Territories. Now, we are notified by [Mr. Outlaw,] who was the chairman of that other

the more necessary on the part of the South, because that the convention which sat last night, and of which Nor am I satisfied, nor will my constituents be satthe census returns show that slavery actually exists we have heard so much, is not very communicative is fied, by declarations made to individuals in private the opening of this Congress was introduced, action that the decision was to be a test of party action. both in Utah and New Mexico. I think, therefore, in relation to the principles upon which it intends to conversation. They wish to judge for themselves of asked upon it, and it was ruled out of that whig cauit is incumbent upon the democratic party to say that which was a settlement shall remain a settlement, when these resolutions were ruled out of order, there is any unaltered, unmodified, and unrepealed. And, sir, it be- were found only eighteen in that meeting who were When Gen. Scott shall make that public declaration, comes, in my estimation, the more necessary to say willing to stand up for the finality of the Compro- I shall be able to judge-and everybody else will be so because I see certain opinions advanced since the mise, and to say that the public peace should be able to judge-how far he is committed to maintain sion.]

Mr. Stanly. Will the gentleman from Texas permit me to ask him a question ?

Mr. Howard. Oh! I know the honorable gentle-

Mr. Stanly. That is another affair. [Laughter.] Mr. Howard. I am astonished that such a question should be asked by a gentleman who is a mem- I will do so but for a moment. When I get the floor, ber of the Indiana Contain the argument. I dislike to interrupt the gentleman-and would not her of the Judiciary Committee. California is in the Union. She is a sovereign State. She has the right about the proceedings of the caucus last night. I

admission into the Union after the consent is given; If the gentleman from Texas will answer me this and when it comes here we have no power then but question he will afford me some information which I preferences are like those of my colleague. I have to look into their constitution, and see whether it has or has not adopted a republican form of government.

Mr. Meacham. Will not you be varying the Compromise if you say you will go for that division?

Mr. Howard. Not at all. The idea is a cheef of the first of t Mr. Howard. Not at all. The idea is preposter- a short time before the vote was taken? Will my try, as well as to himself. And I venture the prediction as a short time before the vote was taken? ous, for the simple reason that California was admitted friend from Texas say why Gen. Cass did not vote ! tion, if Gen. Scott is nominated, his opinions will be

will and in its own time. The Compromise did not offend the old gentleman, and I would not do that for lowing his lead.

of which I know nothing; but I know that in speech- was elected upon that ground to a seat upon this floor; which I have expressed which are my sentiments, time like this, when it is necessary to settle principles stitutional, yet that it was constitutional for the terri- es made before and afterwards, which are published and I appeal to him, if he, too, was not elected a torial legislatures to exclude it. Now, for one, I the union of this morning, he expresses himself the squatter's soversigning the control of the fugitive-slave law in clear and distinct that he would not upon the fugitive-slave law in clear and distinct that he would not upon the expresses himself that he would not upon the assertion of which a great majority of the member of this Congress upon the expresses himself that he would not upon the assertion of which a great majority of the country looks for the perpetuity of our institutions, and I appear to min, it is, too, was not elected and I appear to min, it is, too, was not elected and I appear to min, it is, too, was not elected and I appear to min, it is, too, was not elected and I appear to min, it is, too, was not elected and I appear to min, it is, too, was not elected and I appear to min, it is, too, was not elected and I appear to min, it is, too, was not elected and I appear to min, it is is to be conducted, and which, at all times and upon all occasions in social in the Union of this morning, he expresses himself that he would vote for no man for the perpetuity of our institutions, that he would not upon the assertion of which, at all times and upon all occasions in social in the Union of this morning, he expresses himself that he would not upon the assertion of which, at all times and upon the expresses himself that he would not upon the assertion of the upon th

yond it. To say, therefore, that we can confer upon a territorial legislature a power we do not ourselves of him—for I understand Gen. Scott is his Magnus opposition to the compromise measures, no matter how opposition to the compromise measures. possess, is an idea which, in my opinion, cannot be Apollo in this matter—whether he can say that Gen. good a whighe might pretend to be. I said all that; and defended by even whereit! defended by even plausible argument. A government Scott approves of the fugitive-slave law as it at presorganized by Congress cannot contain a grant of ent exists? and whether, if elected President of the compromise question than I would of my col-

If Congress cannot adopt the Wilmot proviso, much less can a terrritorial legislature, which is its creature.

| Congress cannot adopt the Wilmot proviso, much government to execute that law? | Mr. Stanly. He would be a perjured man if he less can a terrritorial legislature, which is its creature.

But there is another doctrine advanced in reference

Mr. Stanly. He would be a perjured mandid not execute the law. [Much laughter.] to this matter, which I desire to notice. It is said that all the inhabitants of a Territory possess inherent sovereign power. Now, the idea of sovereign power disconnected from political organization is one which is difficult to comprehend, if it have any existence.

is created only when men form a government by Gen. Scott, as he has referred me to Gen. Cass; and giving up a portion of their natural rights. It is an when he gets Gen. Cass' answer, I will not vote for only a moment? idea inseparable from organized government. Squat- Gen. Scott when he is nominated—if he should beif I do not give you his. Is not that a fair trade? sion is good for the soul.

people of the Territories, I deny that there can be for, if Gen. Cass would answer, the gentleman would Admit, if you please, that they are sovereigns, the chance except a whig precisely in the same predica-

Mr. Fowler. I suggest that there are other gen-

that they do not know whether Gen. Scott will stand up to the constitution or not.

Mr. Stanly. I know it. I answer the gentleman, it!" I know it. I say he is as good a compromise man as my friend from Texas [Mr. Howard] or myself.

A voice. The fugitive-slave law included? fugitive-slave law, too. As good a compromise man as my friend from Texas, [Mr. Howard,] and I rather think in favor of more of them than he was.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia. Come out, Mr. Fowler. Give us your experience.

relieve us from the difficulty by saying whether Gen. | Compromise. Scott has authorized him, or any one else, to make

compromise man, dues not say so ?

repeal of the fugitive-slave law. It is not only that made to serve the turn of the whig party during the whom both my colleague and I prefer, or any other, I think I can safely say he will not have my support, one southern whig was against it. We invited genif my colleague, with the honorable and patriotic mo- tlemen to come and go for it. If the gentleman who

ject. I will vote for no man for the presidency or and place. these extreme gentlemen that it is their purpose to agitate the subject of slavery in the Territories, and tucky, [Mr. Marshall,] will be called upon. [Laugh-licly pledged (so that there can be no mistake about

them as a final settlement. Mr. Stanly. I agree to all that, except what my colleague may think about the pledge. I rather pre-A Member. Make him promise to answer yours fer a man's past life and high character for patriotism, truth, and honor, to pledges. He signed a pledge during the last Congress, which I did not sign. I do man from North Carolina will not be so discourteous as not to answer my question afterwards.

during the last Congless, which is the last Congless of the last Congless, which is the last Congless of not sin. I will not put my name to a paper to say it? Here it is in the New York Express, [holding that a man so bold as my friend from North Carolina that I will not lie, nor steal, nor drink; but I object up that paper,] which I have received this morning. [Mr. Stanly] should take shelter behind a question to divide herself with the consent of Congress, and cannot do it now, for it would take up the whole of is no difference between us upon that point, and my article is contained in the paper which I hold in my the people sent us here not to instruct their represencolleague will be satisfied, as I will. I repeat, my hand. into the Union with all the privileges, all the powers, and upon principles of equality with the other States.

Mr. Howard. I would suggest to the gentleman to all persons who have conversed with him. I have that he had better ask that question of Gen. Cass mimself.

Mr. Stanly. That would be impertinent. It might

Mr. Stanly. That would be impertinent. It might

great deal.

Mr. Outlaw. I shall be happy to see that prediction when it is forthcoming. But confidence is a to retaining the State with its present limits or insticreed to render my confidence without knowing the stand from his speeches—

Mr. Stanly. The gentleman cannot answer, the "noise and confusion" are so great. [Laughter.]

Mr. Howard. There may be some private reason, vice presidency who would not uphold these compro-mise measures. I ask him if he did not fight the battle

ents that I would rather have the support of any honest Union democrat than of any secessionist scoun.

What kindness there was in erasing will appear by reading what is left.

Mr. Brooks. The next lemma are candidates for office, it is impossible to administer blow, when the earth is covered with a foot of snow.

Mr. Brooks. The next lemma are candidates for office, it is impossible to administer blow, when the earth is covered with a foot of snow. Mr. Howard. As the gentleman proposes to con- est Union democrat than of any secessionist scounconstitutional power which Congress does not possess. United States he would employ the power of the league's, [Mr. Outlaw,] if he had not just expressed

Mr. Goodrich. I was present in the caucus last

Mr. Howard. Very well. They say free confesters on the public domain, without legal government, are not sovereign; they are, at best, tenants at sufference. But suppose that a certain amount of political

Mr. Brooks. 1 understand the gentleman from condition of affairs in regard to the presidency. I wish to repeal this allegation. I was present at both ferance. But suppose that a certain amount of political sovereignty may be admitted to be inherent in the sovereignty may be admitted to be inherent in the for, if Gen. Cass would answer, the gentleman would why, in a caucus of fifty-one members, we adopted The whigs of the North, I have no hesitation in saythat resolution, and subsequently repudiated it in the ing, and the whig members of Congress from the

[Cries: "No!" "No!" "That is not the point."

Mr. Brooks. I only want to get at the gentleman's and when we consider how much of public interest and their aim have been to restore hardened upon the result of that contest, we cannot be depends upon the result of that contest, we cannot be nowers. They have accepted to live under the government with those of the session. We adopted the compromise resoluquestion. I understand him to ask why it was that, Their course and their aim have been to restore hartlemen who can tell the truth besides myself. [Laugh- the House, in which there appears only seven north- not—certainly the latter would not—oppose the nomern whig votes? I will tell the gentleman the rea- ination or election of any man to the presidency be-Mr. Howard. The gentleman gave such lucid tes- son, and it will unfold to him the whole story, and it cause he differs from them in opinion concerning these thus given them by Congress. That charter contains their powers, and by it they have submitted to the timony, and so much to the point, on a former occampa well be unfolded. In the prior caucus we had their powers, and by it they have submitted to the timony, and so much to the point, on a former occampa well be unfolded. In the prior caucus we had the prior caucu country makes such an organization necessary. I their powers, and by it they nave submitted to the admit that there are questions in this country which admit that there are questions in this country inconsistent with the supervision and control so have enlightened us in relation to this subject. He admit that there are questions in this country which admit that there are questions in this country which may rise above party, and when the time shall arrive of this government. The depends of this government itself depends of this government. tell the truth as well as himself. That may be, if to be the interest of a portion, or supposed to be the promise. [Cries of "order! order!"] They will they happened to know it. But the misfortune of the interest of a portion of the great body of the whig allow men to differ on this subject; they know that thing with my whig friends upon the other side is, party north, and a portion of the whig party South, to men from different sections and from the same section repud inte that compromise.

[Cries: "That is it!" "That is it!" "That is of the country will differ upon questions growing out of the institution of slavery. But this I may safely

> northern man was. " Save himself who can." So Mr. Howard. The gentleman [Mr. Stanly] could seven northern whigs voting for the finality of the

> That is the resolution of the subsequent caucus. In the organization of the whig caucus, here last night, Mr. Stanly. I will answer my friend from Texas. we were not permitted to approach a discussion of [Great confusion in the Hall.]

Mr. Stanly. Will my friend from Texas allow me

Be brief, if you please. Mr. Howard.

Mr. Stanly. I will be brief. The gentleman him-Clingman,] who left the caucus last night, ashe sta-Mr. Outlaw. I would like to know from my col- ted a moment ago. Is there another southern whig extremely barren. The whig party, with which he league, [Mr. Stanly,] why Gen. Scott, if he is a who has voted against those resolutions? Where is is connected, is opposed to political orthodoxy, if I the man? I do not know, nor have I ever heard of Mr. Stanly. That is a strange question from my colleague. He knows as well as I do that Gen. Scott the cause of the proceeding alluded to was the falteis in favor of the compromise measures. But, sir, ring, the wavering of southern whigs. How did as to why he does not say so, I suppose there are they falter? I deny, most emphatically, and as posi- plicit avowal of their opinions. ed, but they were actually ruled out of order. If this be the manner of acting; and I think Gen. Scott would takes the whole southern whig party under his pro-

mr. Stanly. I wish, then, only to say that there never will condescend to pledge himself upon the

vice presidency of the United States who is not publicly pledged (so that there can be no mistake about licly pledged (so that there can be no mistake about parliamentary law! I will not undertake to discuss, but Mr. Howard. But what is the history of this matit) that he will maintain each and all of those meas- it is a fact—and the intelligent people of the country ter? The nomination is to be made. Under this the Territories of New Mexico and Utah. This is Mr. Howard. I think it must be very apparent ures as a final adjustment of the slavery question.

tained the floor, and said : The gentleman from New amentary law by a whig president of a whig caucus, York, I feel authorized to say, has written letters an- the object of ruling it out of order, has no other monouncing, in advance, the intention of some persons tive and purpose than that of stifling all inquiry and to leave that caucus before the thing was done. I got action directly upon the resolution which was intenmy authority from the New York Express.

Mr. Brooks. Where is it? Mr. Stanly. Does the gentleman deny he wrote I contended for such a position, and I am astonished

Mr. Brook's. Has the gentleman no other authori-

Mr. Stanly. Did you not see it before it was sent ?

Stanly.] which I demanded should be stricken out. Mr. Stanly. I do not thank the gentleman for so Mr. Brooks. A considerable portion I caused to

What motive his correspondent could have to assail me, as I do not know him and never injured him, I

whip caucus.

letter announcing my intention-Mr. Stanly. No, sir; letters written by your authority and consent. It was then your letters in your porary expedients in the administration of a govern-

paper announcing the intention of some persons-on. Let the gentlemen speak one at a time, and I have no objection to giving way. [Laughter.]
Mr. Washburn. Will my friend from Texas per-

repudiated it at the second, can have only one capital and the second and the second, can have only one capital and the second and t

Mr. Brooks. Will the gentleman indulge me for were repudiated at the latter; that the whig party them, and he alleged that this change had been wrought by considerations growing out of the altered

position to-day respecting those measures that they held on the first day of the session. Mr. Phelps. What was that position?

Mr. Washburn. 1 will answer if I have time. say; they will not consent that the whig party shall But when there was a resolution introduced into be denationalized by the introduction of any new test this House, upon the part of the southern whigs, a of political orthodoxy. They will never consent that resolution to support the whigs of the North, who the finality of the compromise measures shall be made Mr. Stanly. The compromise measures, and the were compromise national whigs-and that resolu- a part of the whig creed; and any candidate, whethbecause the southern whig columns wavered, and did affirms or requires it, cannot, in my judgment, obtain Mr. Howard. If the honorable gentleman can state not stand by us national whigs; and the cry was of the vote of a single northern State—not one. Genthat of his own knowledge, or by authority of Gen. Napoleon at Waterloo: "Take care of himself who tlemen may as well understand this first as last. If ple, or of honor; and not upon one which may well hold men of all parties in one section, and excluded all in another. Gentlemen should remember that it the record was reversed, and there were found but they can make a test of this kind, it will be equally competent for others to make tests in reference to the same general subject-they yield the question of jurisdiction and make slavery a national affair.

Mr. Howard. I want to know whether my friend from Maine and his party in Maine are opposed to any modification of the fugitive-slave law ? and whether they are in favor of enforcing it.

Mr. Washburn. They will not agitate for its repeal or modification when agitation can be but useless or mischievous. They have not come here with petitions. I have made no inflammatory speeches, and shall make none Here Mr. Howard claimed the floor.

[Cries all over the hall of " order !" " order !"] The Chairman. The gentleman is called to order. This discussion is not in order. The Chair has permitted it by common sufferance, and, if no member of the committee interposes against it, the Chair hereafter will deem it his duty to arrest it. Mr. Durkee. It will break up both parties. [Laugh-

Mr. Howard. My object in yielding to the gentleman from Maine was to obtain some testimony-some

Mr. Washburn. It was my desire to satisfy the Mr. Howard. Of facts his speech will be found

understand his explanation. Mr. Washburn. They are very much in favor of political orthodoxy.

Mr. Howard. They are opposed to making an ex-

Mr. Washburn. They are opposed to making-[Great confusion, Cries of "order !" " order !"]

Order having been restored, Mr. Howard resumed. From all the statements

compromise measures. Mr. Howard. I have only to say, in relation to tives that always animate him, cannot also support left had staid, we would, as I believe, have adopted that subject, that it must be sufficiently apparent to the nominee.

Mr. Outlaw. The gentleman from North Carolina the resolution submitted by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Camp. in the world, who comes before twenty-five millions

[Cies of "Order!" "Order!" and great confu- parliamentary law of this House. But in relation to on.] this subject, what does every man of sense know?

Mr. Stanly (the confusion having subsided) ob- He knows this, that the object of starting that parlided to evoke and elicit party action. I feel that I should be insulting the intelligence of the country, if

tatives in the National Convention in doctrine, but in caucus to recommend time and place for holding the National Convention. That body will attend to their own appropriate duties.

Mr. Howard. Let me say to the gentleman what I would say to my own party, that if—instead of giving a clear and explicit pledge—it took shelter behind an important parliamentary rule, which can have no existence in a caucus of a political charac-Mr. Brooks. I will reply to the gentleman's ques- ter, that the party deserved to be broken up, for it had nothing worth preserving to hold it together; and the party who wish to administer the government must be destitute of any lofty, sound principle that will take shelter behind a question of that sort. Mr. Stanly. Let the gentleman look to the demo-

cratic convention, as I will to the whig convention; and then if he, and I, and southern men are not sat-

and of gentlemen with whom I associate, and to upon which a great canvass is to be conducted, and Mr. Stanly. The gentlemen has confessed that the letter was submitted to him and corrected by him. way to address freemen in a free country, which depends for its existence upon the representative princi-Mr. Brooks. The gentleman's allegation was that the government according to its theory, because the When his fire is out, and in shivering dread he slips I wrote a letter announcing my intention to leave the theory is that the people shall administer the govern'neath the sheets of his lonely bed. How he draws ment. The theory on the other side of the House, Mr. Stanly. That the letter was written by the gentleman's authority and consent he has confessed. shall administer the government, but that the trus- and his toes, still cased in yarn hose, may not chance. Mr. Brooks. The gentleman stated that I wrote a tees—the officers shall be taken upon trust, without to get frose. Then he puffs and he blows, and say expressing their opinions; and then after they succeed he knowns no mortal on earth ever suffered such works in heiner opinions. in being elected, and they shall be governed by temment of a democratic cast and character.

the argument he intended to deliver. He would avail as you may suppose, when he hears how the wind himself, however, of the privilege extended to others blows, and sees the windows all froze, why back

ANTIDOTE FOR Poison. Mustard is one of the best put on his clothes, that he'd surely be froze. - From

Democratic Meeting in Halifax, Pursuant to previous notice the Democrats of Halifax County met in the Court House on Tuesday evening, the 20th instant, when Dr. M. C. Whitaker

was called to the chair, and Dr. B. F. Whitaker appointed Secretary. The Chairman, on taking his seat, made a few remarks explanatory of the object of the Meeting; when, on motion of Dr. L. W. Batchelor, it was resolved that a committee of five persons be appointed

to draft resolutions for the action of the Meeting. Mr. J. N. Daniel submitted an amendment, that the same committee take into consideration the expediency of nominating candidates to represent this Car ty in the next Legislature. Under the foregoing resolution the Chairman an pointed the following committee: Edward Conig. land, L. W. Batchelor, J. N. Daniel, Hardy Pitts,

and W. H. Tillery; who, having retired for a few minutes returned, and submitted through their chair. man the following Resolutions: Resolved, That the conventions proposed to be held at Baltimore and Raleigh for the purpose of nominat. ing candidates respectively for the office of President

and Vice President of the United States and Gov. ernor of North Carolina, meet with the approval of this Meeting.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent this County in a District Convention to be held in Nashville for the purpose of selecting a Delegate to represent this Congressional District in the Baltimore Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman likewise appoint thirty persons as delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 13th May next. Resolved, That we highly approve of the administration of the Hon. David S. Reid; that we recommend him for re-nomination for the office of Governor, and pledge ourselves to give him our unwavering

support. In answer to the resolution proposed by Mr. Daniel, the committee are of opinion that it is inexpedient to nominate candidates for the Legislature at this

The Resolutions, after being read, were unanimously adopted; whereupon the Chairman appointed the following persons delegates to Nashville Dr. M. A. Wilcox, J. N. Daniel, G. W. Barnes, H. Hervey, J. J. B. Batchelor, N. M. Long, Dadley Clanton, Joseph Alston, T. L. Price, James W. Faucett, Mr. Spivey, Lem. Savage, W. Augustus Daniel, J. C. Airington, Hardy Pitts, W. H. Till-

ery, J. H. Whitaker, Joseph Cheek, Jesse Pittard, J. P. Turner. Under the third Resolution the following persons were appointed delegates to Raleigh:

Spier Whitaker, Dr. W. L. Long, L. H. B. Whitaker, Dr. L. W. Batchelor, C. N. B. Webb, W. A. Daniel, Burwell Dunn, James Jones, Moses Smith, Joshua Swift, Wm. Hill, Joseph Bryan, Wm. Williams, John Aaron, Wade Johnston, Edward Ryan, John Campbell, David Shaw, Arthur McDaniel, Andrew Gunter, Wm. O. House, Jacob Higgs, Thos. Williams, Mike Vincent, Wade Tillery, Alf. White, John R. Mason, Mark Allen, Harrison Walker, Col. T. P. Alston.

On motion of Edward Conigland, Esq. the Chairman and Secretary were added as delegates to both On motion it was resolved that a copy of these pro-

ceedings be sent to the Roanoke Republican and North Carolina Standard, with a request to publish. On motion of Dr. Batchelor the Meeting was declared adjourned sine die. M. C. WHITAKER, Chr'n, B. F. WHITAKER, Sec'y.

Democratic District Meeting.

A meeting was held at Starling Spikes', on the 24th April, 1852, to appoint delegates to the Democratic County Convention to be held in Raleigh at the ensuing May Court, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature.

On motion, Mr. John Cope was called to the Chair, nd E. B. Thomas was appointed Secretary tion of Mr. Benjamin A. Perry it was resolved that the Chairman appoint a Committee of three to report Resolutions for the action of the meeting; and the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen said Committee: William A. Rogers, Benj. A. Perry, and Charles Finch; who retired for a short time, and

then reported the following Resolutions: Resolved, That we, the Democrats of House's Creek District do heartily concur in the proposition to hold a Convention in Raleigh on Monday of May Court next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for

the ensuing Legislature.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint five delegates to represent the Democrats House's Creek District in said Convention. Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in

DAVID S. REID; and it nominated for re-election, we will give him our undivided support for Governor. Resolved. That we have the utmost confidence in WESLEY JONES, the late Senator, and will give him

our cordial support, it again nominated. Resolved, That we have full confidence in R M. SAUNDERS, WILSON W. WHITAKER, and SIMON SMITH, Esquires, as suitable persons to be run on the Democratic ticket for the House of Commons. and we do recommend them to said Convention as such : and if nominated we will give them our cordial

Resolved, That we will support the nominees of said Convention, let them be who they may, so they be good and true Democrats.

The above Resolutions were unanimously adopted, and under the second Resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the County Convention: Benj. A. Perry, William A. Rogers, Charles E. Finch, Isaac H. Rogers, and F. Goodin. On motion of Mr. William A. Rogers, the Chairman was added to the list of delegates. On motion of Benj. A. Perry the proceedings of this meeting were directed to be published in the Standard.

The meeting then adjourned. JOHN COPE, Ch'n. E. B. THOMAS, Sec'y.

FIRE WITHOUT COALS. On Saturday last some very curious experiments were made at the London Polytechnic Institution, to test the results of a recent invention of Dr. Bachoffner, for which patents have been obtained. The invention consists in the substitution of thin pieces of metal in the place of coals in firegrates, which being acted upon by a small jet of gas immediately become red hot, and emit a prodigious degree of heat. The flame which is produced by the gas, co-operating with the metallic luming. give the appearance of a brisk and cheerful coal fire, and can scarcely be distinguished from it. The heat can be regulated by turning the cock of the gas tube. There is no deposit of soot, no smoke, nor any of the annoyances which attend coal fires, and the gas can be extinguished instanter, or the fire kept as low as may be convenient. It will be seen that this useful invention is of general interest, and not only as affects private houses, but as affects breweries, manufacto ries, all places where large fires are required, and by its adoption the use of enormous chimnies might be dispensed with, as no smoke is generated. The expense, with the gas now used for lightning, would render a fire on this new principle about the same expense as if coals were employed, but, were what is termed non-car-bonized gas is employed, a great diminution of expense would be obtained.

A BACHELOR'S. Wors. What a pitiful thing an old bachelor is, with his cheerless house, and his rue up his toes, all encased in yarn hose, and he burries to his slumber in silence the bachelor goes. In the morn when the cock crows, and the sun has 1058 [Here the hammer fell,]
Mr. Howard said that he had not yet touched upon from beneath the bed clothes pops the bachelor's nose from beneath the bed clothes pops the backelor's nose has been how the wind 'neath the clothes pops the poor fellow's nose, for full well then he knows, if from that bed he rose, to

Advices from Tampico to 3d inst. state that a revo-